THE ASSASSIN AND HIS ASSAILANT. SOME DOUBT WHETHER JONES IS THE PERSON WITO TRIED TO KILL GUITEAU-A DECIDED DIFFER-ENCE OF OPINION-MANY PEOPLE DESIROUS OF SEEING PRESIDENT GAPFIELD'S MURDIRER-COMING CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPART-

It is by no means certain that William Jones, who was arrested and is now in charge, is the person who attempted to kill Guiteau on Saturday. Officer Edelin declares positively that Jones is not the man. Jones is said to be an eccentric and almost irresponsible person. Many people visited the District Jail yesterday and en deavored to catch a glimpse of Guiteau. The assassin repeated his offensive statement that he is cared for by the Lord, but is said to have exhibited nervousness at the thought of facing the crowd again to-day. It is said that important changes will soon be made in the Treasury Department.

THE MAN WHO SHOT AT GUITEAU. A STRONG PROBABILITY THAT HE HAS ESCAPED-OFFICER EDELIN READY TO SWEAR THAT WILL-IAM JONES IS NOT THE MAN WHOM HE FIRED UPON-JONES A HALF-WITTED CREATURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20,-William Jones, the man who was supposed to have fired into the prison-van yesterday afternoon, with the intention of killing Guiteau, was taken to the Second Precinct Station last evening. He was very much under the influence of liquor when avrested, and was unable to say much about his suspicious movements. This morning he had become sober enough to appreciate his position, and at once secured R. K. Elliott as counsel to defend him upon his arraignment in the Pohee Court to-morrow. Jones is well-known to the police, having been arrested several times upon various charges within the past two years. He is twentynine years old, and owns and works a fine farm upon the Bates Road, about three miles from the city. He is regarded as a "crank" by his neighbors His main amusement for the past two years has been to personate a policeman, and after arresting some unsuspecting wayfarer and making a pretence of taking him to the station house, to release him with a warning not to be caught offending again. He spends much of his time in the saddle, and is an accomplished horseman. Upon a recent occasion he rode up to a carriage which was just entering the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, and compelled the driver to halt. The occupants, a gentleman and two ladies, protested, but with much severity of manner Jones called out: "This thing has been going on long enough; you must go with me to the station house; I have my orders to arrest me to the station house; I have my orders to arrest you." Explanations failed to satisfy him, and supposing him to be an officer—though laboring under an evident mistake—the party accompanied him to the station house. Just as the three were about to alight from their carriage, however. Jones laughingly bade them good-day, and putting spurs to his horse, quickly disappeared. Shortly afterward he arrested a woman, and on this occasion he was fined in the Police Court. His freaks were always of a harmless character, and he was never known to use or carry a revolver.

Those who know him intimately say that he is rather a half-witted than a crazy man. His appearsuppers you." Explanations failed to satisfy him, and sup-

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rather a half-witted than a crazy man. His appearance and demeanor to-day would seem to indicate that he rather enjoys the notoriety which he expects to gain from the situation. When asked by a gentleman who was admitted to see him this afternoon, why he did not hit Guiteau, he laughed and said: "It wasn't I that shot at him, I want to see them prove it." So confident were the authorities that the right man had been secured, that no further search was made, and it was not until 5 o'clock this afternoon that any of the officers who were on the van at the time of the shooting was sent out to the station bouse where he is confined, to identify him. Police Officer Edelin, who was sitting on the van with the driver, and who fired at the horseman as he wheeled and fled, rode out to the station house to er about 5 o'clock. After a thorough scrutiny of his features and some conversation with the prisoner, Officer Edelin withdrew to the front of the office, and said to the officers and reporters, who were waiting: "Gentlemen, that is not the man. I should know the man I fired at yesterday among a million. I not only fail to identify this man Jones as the man, but I could swear that he is not the man." Officer Edelin then specified the points of difference between them as follows: "Jones has a light complexion, with a hardly perceptible moustache, whereas the man who fired at Guiteau was a swarthy man, apparently about forty-five years old, with a very heavy, stumpy black moustache and a keen black eye. Besides, the latter was cool and sober, and the manner in which he planned and executed his work-even though he failed-was that of a clear-headed, determined man, rather than of a half-witted 'crank. Again, the horse he rode was a heavy sorrel, with white forelegs, while Jones's horse has not a white

The authorities are pretty well satisfied, from Officer Edelin's statement, that they have not ye secured the right man, and as Edelin is probably the only person who was in a position to identify him. Jones will doubtless be released to-morrow.

As an interval of an hour and a half clapsed be tween the time the rider escaped from the pursuing van and the time when the mounted officers first sighted the eccentric Jones there is room for seve al theories—either that the real culprit made good his escape—as he had ample time do do—or that Jones, after, as he supposed, having einded his pursuers, concluded to celebrate his exploit with a grand "spree." Still another theory has been advanced, viz: that Jones was an accomplice to the extent of lending his horse. It may be that, after receiving back the animal, on the outskirts of the District, and learning what had been done, he was just drunk enough to enjoy being pursued by the police, knowing that he could not be held as the real criminal. This new phase of the case has added unexpected complications and created no little stir at Police Headqu triets. tween the time the rider escaped from the pursuing

This new phase of the case has added unexpected complications and created no little stir at Police Headquiries

Perry Carson, the colored man whose post of duty was at the rear of the van in which Guiteau was conveyed from the City Hall to the jail, yesterday afternoon, called at the police station to-night and positively identified Jones as the horseman who followed the van from the City Hall to East Capitol and First-sts., where the shooting occurred, Carson says that when the van reached the Capitol grounds Jones kept pretty close behind it, and when they reached the corner of First-st, he rode past the rear end of the van, Almost immediately he heard a pistol shot fired, and then another; but whether Jones is the man who fired the first shot, he cannot say, as from the position he occupied it was impossible to see what happened near the side or front part of the van.

The impression prevails at police headquarters to-night that Jones is the man who fired at Guiteau, notwithstanding the lack of identification on the part of Officer Edelin.

GUITEAU AN OBJECT OF CUROSITY.

HUNDREDS OF VISITORS AT THE DISTRICT JAIL-THE ASSASSIN STILL REPEATING HIS ASSERTIONS THAT HE IS CARED FOR BY THE LORD-NERVOUS AT THE THOUGHT OF WHAT MAY HAPPEN TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- There have been hundreds of visitors at the District Jail to-day. This morning religious services were held in the rotunda by representatives of the various city churches, Guiteau, of course, has been the attraction, and throughout the entire day there has been a crowd of anxions spectators around the gate opening into the corridor in which his cell is situated. Occasionally a person would obtain permission to pass through the corridor and view the prisoners in the cells, including Guiteau. The guards in charge of such persons would engage Guiteau in conversation, saying something in reference to the shot which was fired at him yesterday. His invariable reply to all such allusions was: "Oh, yes, I am hard to hit; the people will learn after a while that the Lord is with me, and will not permit me to be killed." The flesh wound caused by the shot of yesterday causes

the prisoner no inconvenience whatever. He insists that he must have a strong guard of policeman toniorrow to assist the Lord in keeping him from

This afternoon the crowd at the jail became s great that Guiteau was informed by the warden that there was a large number of persons in the rotunda who desired to see him, and that he had better step out into the carridor. The prisoner offered no objection to this proposition, but immediately put on his coat and hat, and, brushing his clothing off, made his appearance in full view of every one present. Upon retiring he saluted the crowd in military style, smiling in a seemingly indifferent manner as he did so. The guards say that he passed a quiet night, and has not talked much. He spends the most of his time in reading and writing. The guards say that, while he appears perfectly calm and com-posed to-day, he exhibits great apprehension about to-morrow, and that he does not appear to be quite satisfied that he will-scape violence. There are yarisatisfied that he will escape violence. There are various rumors in circulation in the eastern part of the city regarding attempts which will be made to shoot the prisoner. Many persons believe that concerted action with that objet in view has been taken since the trial began. Talk of this character has had the effect of inducing the curious to visit the jail to-day. At 6 o'clock this even in: there were but few visitors in the building. The military guard is still on duty. No apprehension is felt by the officers of the jail that any further attempts will be made to take the life of the prisoner.

The Washington Post will publish the following to

The Washington Post will publish the following to-The Washington Post will publish the following tomorrow morning:

A representative of The Post visited the District Jail yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock to have a talk with the assassin as to his trial and the last attempt upon his life. On entering the jail he found the main corridors well filled with men and women, most of them of social standing, each one fired with a desire to see the most noted criminal of the nineteenth century. "Visitors have been coming and going all the day," said one of the deputy wardens. "Only a few of them, however, caught even a glimpse of Guiteau. He has kept closely to his cell and seems to be in a meditative mood. Religious services were held in the jail this morning, but Guiteau took no inter-st in them. He remained in his cell. Shortly after 3 o'clock the assassin, by request, came to the grating of the corridor and gladly-submitted to an inspection by a bevy of handsomely-dressed young women. He did not speak to them, but remarked to one of the jail atten ants that he wanted to have his hair and beard trimmed." The Post representative by the kindness of General Crocker, the warden, was admitted behind the grating and introduced to the assassin. norrow morning : trimmed." The Post representative by the kindless of General Crocker, the warden, was admitted behind the grating and introduced to the assassin.

"What paper do you represent," asked the pris-

oner.
"The Post," replied the reporter.
"I am very glad to see you. Walk back into my cell. I have just been reading The Post. The Post and The New-York Herald are the only papers I read. They both give interesting and accurate reports of

my trial."

The reporter walked by the prisoner's side to his cell, in the extreme end of the corridor.

"Take a scat," said the prisoner. He brushed a lot of newspapers from the only chair in the cell.

"I will accommodate myself on my little couch." Guiteau and the reporter scated themselves, ac-ording to this programme, and General Crocker, ntering the cell, stood sentinel just within the

"Does your wound hurt you," broke in the reporter.

"Not in the least," replied the assassin. "Why, it's a mere abrasion. It didn't hurt from the first. The man intended to kill me, but the Lord interposed and saved me from harm. Take a look at the wound." Here the assassin pulled off his coat and rolled up the short sleeve covering his left arm. Right in the crotch of the elbow was an abrasion that looked like a slight burn. A ten-cent piece would have hid it from sight.

"By the way," continued the assassin. "all the Washington papers have done me a gross injustice in reporting that, during the trial yesterday, I smilingly handled the section of President Garneld's backbone introduced in evidence."

"Did you not critically examine the ghastly relic for

"I did not," said the assassia in an earnest voice.
"My counsel, Mr. Scoville, had it in his hands, and it attracted my attention. I softly whispered to him: 'Is that part of Garfield's bones?' and Mr. Scoville nodded his head in the affirmative. I did not poke my finger in the hole; didn't even point my finger at the bone. I want you to make this correction for me. The report as published tends to incense the people against me."

"Did you have any acquaintance with 'Bill' Jones, the man under arrest tor trying to kill you?"

"I never saw, and don't want to see him, or any one else of his stripe. He must be a lunatic or a bushwhacker."

'Did you say as reported: 'Some d-n Virginia

"I did not. I don't swear: I abhor profanity and vugarity. I have only associated with h gh-toned people, Christians and politicians of high moral perneiples. Whenever you see anoath coupled with any expression purporting to come from me, you can put the expression down as a manufactured falseho d."

falseho.d."
"During the four and a half months that the prisoner has been in my care," said Warden Crocker, "I have not heard a profane word or a vulgar expression from his mouth."
"Do you desire the punishment of your would-be-

slayer f" resumed the reporter, addressing Guiteau.
"I certainly do, and to the full extent of the law.
Not, however, out of a spirit of revenge; simply as a
warning to the other cranks who harbor designs
against my life."

against my life."
"Do you stand in dread of further attempts on your life ?" your life?"
"I have no auxiety as to the future. I am in no fear. The Lord and the metropolitan police will gnard me from all harm. The Lord will protect me in the tuture as He nas preserved me in the past. He is using these people to serve His purpose, and hence comes my protection. The issues of fife and death, you know, are in His hands, and He never, in working out his plans, gives much reference to the 'If the Lord guards you with such tender care,

"If the Lord guards you with such lender care, why was it the attempt on your life on Saturday afternoon threw you into such abject fear?"

"I was not thrown into any lear. The report is false and slanderous. When I heard the shot I thought that one of the guards had accidentally shot himself. Then the horses took fright and ran away. Why, they made the old van buzz. That, of course, caused me considerable trepidation, but I was not frightened."

"Will you appeal to the Court for additional protection!"

I undoubtedly shall. I want no less than six or

eight mounted policemen to guard the prison van from the jail to the court in the morning and from the cours back to the jail in the afternoon. Heretofore the mounted policemen have only accompanied the van in the mornings."

"Do you intend to make an address to the Court in the morning."

"Do you intend to make an address to the Court in the morning?"

"I have no such intention. I don't intend to make any more set speeches. I will in the future get in my work on the sly, by seasonable interruptions and interjections."

"Your lawyers and the Court may have something to say on the subject," suggested the reporter.

"You can just put it down," re orted the assassin, "that I am not going to be muzzled. I do not intend to be murdered by any suggestion of my counsel or by any ruling of the Court."

"I may have to say something to the Court in the morning, however," continued the assassin, after a brief meditation. "You see, I understand that Mr. Scoville objects to Mr. Robinson's cross-examination of the doctors. Now I want them to be rigidly cross-examined."

Warden Croeker here interposed an objection.

or the doctors. Now I want them to be rightly cross-examined."

Warden Crocker here interposed an objection. He did not think the prisoner should enter into any criticism of the conduct of his counsel.

"I just want to say this," quezly put in the assassin; "the doctors must tell their story in full. As I said in open court, I admit the shooting, but deny the killing. Why, the doctors killed the President; and I mend that they shall share with me the odium of his death."

"Do you intend to insist on the plea of malpractice!" asked the reporter.

"I do not," said the assassin; "I solely rest my fate on the plea of msanity."

"Do you really consider your act an insane one?"

fate on the plea of insanity."

"Do you really consider your act an insane one?"

I I most certainly do. The taking off of President
Garfield, from beginning to its end, was an insane
act. You can say, continued the assassin, "that I
am highly pleased with the jury in my case, and
with the conduct of the Court. I expect Judge Magruder, of Maryland, and Judge Townsend, of NewYork, to appear as additional connsel for me in the
morning. They are both first-class criminal lawyers,
I am informed. I intend to have each side evenly
balanced as to brams."

"Have you read your Bible to-day?" the reporter
said.

claims on my time have prevented my doing so. There has been a continued rash of visitors."

As The Post reporter left the cell the assassin said:

"I'm glad you came to see me. Come again, and tell the public, please, that I am in excellent health. I can well, I sleep well, and I feel well."

"He certainly eats well," said Warden Crocker to the reporter, as he escorted him to the free air. "He gets two breakfasts and two dinners daily at the jail and the Court House respectively."

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TUNIS. THE PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY STILL DE-FERRED—ENGLISH CHILDREN RESCUED FROM ACROBATS.

The French intend to keep 20,000 men in Tunis until January, 1882. No time has yet

COMMISSIONER LORING TO BE IN NEW-YORK. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNI

Washington, Nov. 20.-The Hon. G. B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, has been tendered and has accepted an invitation to become temporary chairman of the convention of the Friends of Domestic Industry to be held in Cooper Institute on November 29 and 30. He will also address the convention on "The Mutual Dependence of the Industries."

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 20.-Several important changes are soon to be made in the Treasury Department. Some high officials are to be relieved and others are to be transferred to other bureaus. These changes will take place as soon as suitable persons can be selected to fill the positions thus to be made

HONORING THE MEMORY OF A JOURNALIST Washington, Nov. 20.—The newspaper correspondents of this city, who met on Friday evening last to take fitting action with regard to the death of the late mercial, reassembled to-night in the office of The New York Tribune to hear the report of the committee ap-pointed at that meeting. The committee submitted suitable resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

ARMY AND NAVAL ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 20,-Captain James M. J. Sanno, 7th Infantry, will be relieved from duty at headquarters, Military Division of the Atlantic, and Captain Thomas Ward, 1st Artillery, is ordered to re ision of the Atlantic, for temporary special duty. Cap tain Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cavalry, is ordered to report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty he will return to this city and re-port in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The extension of leave of absence, granted First-Lieutenant John G. Ballance, 22d Infantry, is still further extended one month. The leave of absence granted Captain Horace Jewett, 15th Infantry, is extended three months. Leave of absence for three months, to take effect December 13 1881, is granted Second-Lieutenant M. B. Saffold, 13th Infantry. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second-Lieutenant Donald Winston, 10th Infantry, with permission to leave the Department of the East. The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general, is extended one month. The ex-Crocker, United States Army, is further extended one nonth. Surgeon J. C. McKee is granted six months' exmsion of leave on surgeon's certificate of disability. Captain I. C. Forsyth, assistant-quartermaster, is

tension of leave on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Captain L. C. Forsyth, assistant-quartermaster, is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for temporary duty at Atlanta, G., to relieve Captain Charles W, Williams, assistant quartermaster of that place. On the competition of his duty he will return to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army, colonel T. H. Neill, 8th Cavairy, superintendent of Mounted Recruit Service, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been directed to forward fifty colored cavairy recruits to Abiliene, Tex. for assignment to the 10th Cavairy.
Cadet Engineer J. R. Wilmer has been ordered to the United States Steamer Banger, at Acapulco, Mexico, Master J.M. Robinson has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Ensign Wilham R. Rush from the receiving ship Passaic and ordered to the Ranger. Boatswant James Herron from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the Alaska, Pacific Station. The recent orders transferring Cadet Engineer R. S. Griffin to the Ranger have been revoked, and he has been placed on waiting orders. Commodore J. C. Reamont from command of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, December I., and placed on waiting orders. Commodore C. H. Wells, from duty as Chief Signal Officer, November 28, and ordered to command the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, December I. Captain Jonathan Young from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, December I. Captain Jonathan Young from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, December I. Captain Jonathan Paymaster Livingston Hunt to instruction in the Bureau of Provisions and Cothing. Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Dixon, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the receiving ship Passaic. Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, from the receiving ship Passaic, and ordered to duty as the Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Isaand, California. Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, from the receiving ship Passaic, and ordered to the receiving ship Passaic, the S

## THE BOSTON BANK TROUBLES. FURTHER DISCLOSURES-THE CENTRAL NATIONAL PROVIDED WITH MEANS.

Boston, Nov. 20,-It is learned to-day that the entire capital, and also a heavy assessment upon the stockholders of the Pacific Bank, will be necessary to cover the liabilities. It further appears that the bank's lealings with Weeks are not by any means the extent of its transactions of the same nature. The bank has, fo instance, been sustaining a large planeforte manufactur-

ing company.

The following was Weeks's method of transacting bus ness: He would deposit in the Pacific Bank his own or another broker's check, and receive a certificate of deosit for the amount, with the understanding that i should not be returned for payment within Benyon secured the free use of the money for would then sell upon the street or to another bank the certificate for what it would bring. For instance, or certificate for \$10,000 went begging at \$750 discount and was finally bought by the bank itself at that rate in the fear that the hawking of the certificate at this price on the street would injure the credi of the bank. Louis W. Young, cashler of the Central National Bank, is a former associate of Ben you in the Exchange Bank. Along in September Benyou who could get no market for his certificates, which wer circulated to the extent of many thousands of dollars, went to Young for aid. Young gave him eashier's checks on the Central Bank, paper of the same nature. This was done without the knowledge of the president or directors of the Central Bank and the practice continued until the amount became very

President Bishop, of the Central, discovere his cashier's action a few weeks ago, severely rebuking him for his conduct, endeavored to reduce the amount, and, as he supposed, succeeded it edeeming nearly all of his Pacific Bank paper. He was astounded to discover on Thursday that Young had been held claims against the Pacific to the amount o' \$800,00 cluding a single check for \$400,000 accepted y Young from Benyon a few hours before. Presider

including a single check for \$400,000 accepted by Young from Benyon a few hours before. President Bishop immediately applied to Benyon for collateral, Benyon seized what he could get hold of at the time and turned over a quantity of intscellaneous securities which to-day are found to have a face value of \$250,000. This is the only security the Central Bank has for its claim of \$800,000 against the Pacific Bank. The Central has, however, rilsed \$500,000 outside and has called in its short loans, so that, with the cash on hand and immediately available, the bank now has \$200,000 above wast can be demanded by its depositors or other creditors. Business will be continued as usual to-morrow.

The directors have published a card in which they say: "We, the directors of the Central National Bank of Boston, have caused an examination of its bosks and assets to be made, and not an error or discrepancy has been found therein, and with the single exception of its claim against the Pacific National Bank, of this city, its assets are good beyond doubt. We believe its claim against the Pacific National Bank, with collateral held to secure the same, will ultimately result in little. If any, loss to this bank. The bank will be open for business as usual this morning, prepared to meet its obligations." Cashier Young's resignation has been demanded and a new cashier will be on duty Monday morning. It is highly probable that there will be several failures among tradesmen on account of their funds being locked up in the Pacific Bank. Colonel Needham, who is examining the affairs of the Pacific Bank, is of the opinion that the capital of \$1,000,000 and an additional \$31,000,000 for which the stockholders can be drawn upon will pay the depositors and other reditors in full.

## KILLED BY FALLING DOWN-STAIRS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 20 .- Mrs. Hannah Beardsley, of New-York, widow of Charles Beardsley, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Ster-"Have you read your Bible to-day?" the reporter said.
"I regret to say," replied the assassin, "that other to New-York to-morrow.

been fixed for the resumption of the negotiations for a new Anglo-French treaty. The English children who were in the hands of acrobats in Constantinople have been released.

A MURDER IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- A murder is reported from Athlone. It appears that a man named Derwin was assaulted by two persons while on his way home, n Saturday, but he escaped and lodged information at the local police station. After his wounds had been dressed he started for home, but expressed the fear that he would be again attacked. His dead body was found in a ditch to-day, near Carrick-na-uter. Both of his arms and one leg were broken. Two men have been arrested in connection with this affair.

TUNIS TO BE HELD.

Tunis, Nov. 20. -It has been decided that an army, 20,000 strong, will continue to occupy the principal points of the regency until January 4, 1882. Four Arabs implicated in the massacre of the twelve employes at the Oued-Zergha Railway sta-

tion were executed there to day.

The Bey has appointed Colonel Allegro Governor of Gabes and of the district bordering on Tripoli, and has intrusted to General Lam ert the task of reorganizing the military forces of the regency.

GAMBETTA AND THE SENATE. Paris, Nov. 20 - The defit of M. Herold, the Government nominee for Life Senator, is regarded as a retaliation for the appointment of M. Pau Bert as Minister of Instruction and Worship.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Daily News's Paris corres ondent says that the vote against M. Herold furnishes an argument for the speedy prorogation of the Chambers, and that M. Gambetta can expect no good from the Senate as at present constituted.

THE PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY. LONDON, Nov. 20.-The Observer publishes the following: "Sir Charles Dilke had an interview with M. Gambetia and M. Rouvier, Minister of Commerce, yesterday. We understand that it was found impossible to fix any date for the immediate resumption of treaty negotiations, though there is still reason to hope that they will be resumed shortly. Sir Charles Dilke leaves Paris to-day for his residence in the south of France."

ARMY ORGANIZATION IN ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Signor Depretis, president of the Conned, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said the Government had not yet discussed the War Minister's proposal relative to the completion of the army organization. It hoped to be able to provide gradually from the ordinary estimates for the increase of the active army and for indispensable works of territorial de-

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

VIENNA, Nov. 20,-Count Kalnoky has left here for St. Petersburg to present his letters of recall from his post as Austrian Ambassador to Russia. Three new hereditary and eleven life members of the Upper House of the Reichsrath have been ga-

zetted at Vienna.

Affairs in Dalmatia have taken a serious turn.
Brigands are plundering and burning dwellings.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG. LONDON, Nov. 21 .- The Standard's Berlin correpondent says the election of Herr Levetzow as Pres ident of the Reichstag has proved that the Ultramontanes and Conservatives are resolved to maintain their alliance. The election of Herr Levetzow has caused no surprise at Berlin.

THE ENGLISH CHILDREN RELEASED. Constantinople, Nov. 20.—The English chiliren who were held in a condition of slavery by a company of acrobats have been set free by Mr. Fawcert, the British Consul-General, acting in the capacity of Consular Judge.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN GERMANY. Benlin, Nov. 20.—The carthquake disturbance, reported yesterday, originated at Zurich, and

passed in two waves through Western Germany, toward Holland, REDUCING THE GREEK FORCES. Vol.o. Nov. 20.-The reduction of the Greek orces in Thessaly to a peace footing has been

MR. MOODY PREACHING IN LONDON. London, Nov. 20.-Immense throngs gathered to hear Mr. Moody in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, in London, at both morning and evening services to-

OLD DOMINION POLITICS.

A TALK WITH SENATOR MAHONE.

HE READJUSTER VICTORY-WHY THE MAJORITY WAS NOT LARGER-THE ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR-RIDDLEBERGUR PROBABLY THE COMING MAN-THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE

Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, acempanied by Captain H. H. Riddleberger, A. B. Mahone and V. D. Grove, came to this city on Satur-day evening and are staying at the Gilsey House. They will remain in town only a short time, Senator Mahone having come here on private busines late hour on Saturday night and conversed with him reative to political affairs in Virginia and the causes which brought about the Readinster victory there.

"The victory of the Readjusters in Virginia is a clear and decided one," said General Mahone. "Our majority will be in the vicinity of 72,000 on the State ticket. The exact majority will not be known until the canvass is com pleted and the official result made known on the 28th of this month. We would have had a much larger majority in the State but for certain reasons, which I will explain and of this 140,000 votes were polled. At least one-half of this would have been polled for the Readjuster candidates if there had been unanimity on the part of the Re-publicans, and they had turned out in force on election day. Had President Garfield not been shot, there is no doubt that the Readjuster ticket would have received the almost undivided support of the Republican party in Virginia. But during his illness there were those who asserted that he favored a straight Republican ticket, and after his death the same thing was said of President Arthur. This was done by men who would prefer that the Virginia Bourbons should remain in power if they were not beaten by the faction to which

they belonged.
"Then-the colored vote is from 100,000 to 110,000. This would have been practically cast entirely for the Readjuster ticket if our movement against the Bourbons had been heartily supported by Republi can leaders in the North. It was denied that the Admin stration favored our cause, and this had a considerable effect among the colored people. Of course, we assured the voters, both white and colored, that we had the sympatey of the mass of the Republican party of the Ne The removal of Callahan, the Pertsmonth Navy Yard official, and of Wilson by the Administration, bad a very beneficial effect. Still, it was a hard fight. The Bour bons fought with the energy of desperation and brought all kinds of devices into play to defeat us. They bought up as many colored voters as they could by paying their capitation tax. They tried the its ue ballot game, too, which had been so successful in some other States, although they professed to be in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, There were tickets also perinted with the word 'Beadjuster' at the top and bearing the name of John Daniel, the Bourbon candidate for Governor. These were imposed on some of the ignorant colored voters, and more would have been but for the watchfulness of the workers for the Readjuster ticket."

"How does the Legislature stand?"

"We have twenty-six majority on joint ballot, insuring the election of a a United States Senator. There is no truth in the statement that some Republican members will vote with the Democrats. It would not change the result if they did, but they will not. Every Republican member will vote with us. The Legislature will meet on December 7. The organization of both Houses will show that we have a clear majority in each, On December 20 the two Houses will vote for United The removal of Callahan, the Portsmouth Navy Yard

States Senator. I think there will be a choice on the first ballet."

"Who are the prominent candidates for United States Senator!"

"Who are the prominent candidates for United States Senator."

"There are only two who have a strong following. These are Captain Riddleberger and Captain John S. Wise. I think that Riddleberger will be elected. I am riceally to both, but the chances are in Riddleberger's favor. 'Johnny' Wise seems almost like one of my own household. But there is a principle in this. Riddleberger's return to the Senate would be a vindication of the vote cast him last spring by the thirty-seven Republican Senators during the long contest in the Senate over its organization. This matter will, of course, be decided in cancus. An effort is being made by many Democrats to have John F. Lewis or some other Republican enter the field as a candidate for Senator. I do not think that Mr. Lewis or any other leading Republican would be willing to go to the United States Senate by Bourbon votes. The animus would be to apparent. Of course, the Bourbon Democrats would be glad to necomplish this, as it would be bad policy for the Republicans to accept the proffered votes. Their policy should be to break down the Bourbon clement, something which they have attempted and failed to accomplish for the past twenty years. No; I feel convinced that Riddleberger will win. Wise is a young man. He can afford to wait. And he will not go unrewarded. He is a man of ability and energy, and these are qualities which make a man's fortune certain. Another time will operate against Wise's candidacy. We have always paid a great deal of attention to the claims of iocality, what are known as the grand divisions of the State. We have always paid a great deal of attention to the claims of iocality, what are known as the grand divisions of the State. We they we make the senate divisions of the State. We have always paid a great deal of attention to the claims of iocality, what are known as the grand divisions of the State. We have always paid a great deal of attention to the

THE ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

A CONGRESSMAN TO BE CHOSEN IN THE IST DIST-RICT TO-MORROW.

An election will be held in the 1st District Rhode Island to-morrow to fill the vacancy in the XLVIIth Congress caused by the election of Nelson W. pired term of the late General Ambrose E. Burnside, The candidates are named below:

Republican-Colonel Henry J. Spooner, of Providence. Democratic-Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Henry T. Sisson, The vote of this District has been as follows at recent

 Rep.
 Dem.
 Gr'b'k.
 Scat.
 Total.
 Rep. maj.

 9-510
 4.586
 187
 142283
 4.737

 5,969
 1.322
 575
 93
 7,959
 3,978

 8,516
 5,963
 ...
 13,579
 3,453

THE LOCAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS. The action of the Republican Central Comittee in naming a committee, with George Bliss as hairman, to consider and report what amendments to the constitution are necessary in order that a larger proportion of Republicans may be brought within the associations of their respective districts, has received the commendation of all the better class of Republicans throughout the city. The fact is commented on that

ieneral Garfield received over \$1,000 votes last Year, and that over 50,000 Republican votes were cast at the recent election, while the combined membership of the various Assembly District Associations in the city is less than 6,000. It is felt that there should be a larger nembership. Complaint has been made in the past that membership in the property of the property of

Control.

This is not the case in a majority of the districts, however. In many the lenders and members are anxious to increase the membership, provided the right element can be brought in. They are willing that asweed Republicans shall come in and will welcome them. What the committee will endeavor to ascertain is the best means of bringing this about and at the same time prevent an irrantion of Democrats or men who can un no sense be called steadiest Republicans just prior to the primary elections when delegates to the various conventions are to be chosen, or when the annual election of offices of the association is at hand.

DAMAGE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A fire broke out at midnight on Saturday in the arge stables on Grimes's Hill, Stapleton, S. L., owned and occupied by William Butler Duncan, of the late banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this city. The buildings were entirely destroyed, with their ontents, including several carriages, sleighs, sets of harness and robes and a large quantity of hay and grain. Three valuable horses and several English stock dogs perished in the flames. One horse, one carriage and a set of harness belonged to J. D. Lawrence. The total loss is estimated at about \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AN EDITOR KILLED BY A MARSHAL.

St. Louis, Nov. 20 .- A dispatch from Boonrille, Mo., to The Republican says: "Thomas A. McDerman, marshal of this city, shot and killed A. B. Thornton, Editor of The Boonville News, a Greenback news paper, yesterday afternoon. The News yesterday morng contained an article severely reflecting on McDerman's official acts and some personal abuse. McDerman met Thornton in the street late yesterday diternoon and an alternation ensued, in the course of which blows were struck and pistols drawn. McDerman hot Thornton twice in the side and in the head. The econd shet killed him instantly. McDerman gave him-

THE FUNERAL OF JAMES L. RIDGELY.

Baltimore, Nov. 20.—The funeral of James . Bidgaly took place this afternoon. The remains had seen removed to Odd Fellows' Hall, where the services took place. After the reading of Scripture lessons, addresses were made by the Rev. Tillotson Morgan and dresses were image by the feet of the order fol-tiowed. Grand Sire Luther J. Glenn, of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, also spoke, and the services concluded at the hall with prayer. The remains were taken to Green-mound Cometery where the interment took place. Dele-sations from all the city lodges and encampments from the District of Columbia and other parts of the country were present.

A BUFFALO SCHOONER LOST.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 20 .- The wreckage before reported as having come ashore in this vicinity has been recognized as a portion of the schooner E.P. Dorr, of Buffalo, N. Y., from Toledo, Ohio, for Buffalo, with oak and chestnut lumber. It is believed that the schooner went down with all on board during a storm Wednesday night. Peter Dufreene, of Buffalo, was cap-tain and owner of the schooner, and James Renaud of St. Catharines, Out., was mate.

SUSPECTED OF WIFE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 .- A dispatch from Lock Haven, Penn., to The Press says: "Mrs. Mary Sullivan was found yesterday afternoon lying at the foot of the stairs at her house on Jones-st., her skull fractured and suffering from injuries that resulted in her death. Suspicious circumstances pointed to her husband, Eugene Sullivan, as the author of her death, and he was arrested and lodged in jail.

A NEW LINE LAID OUT.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.-At a meeting of the directors of the Denver and New-Orleans Railway the road was definitely located by way of Pueblo. The engineers reported the line as one of easy grades, with sufficient coal all the way to the Canadian

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 20 .- William Norton, a conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was killed to-day in a collision in the railroad yard at Great Bend, Penn.

ROBBING A CORNER STONE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 20.-The corner stone of St. David's Episcopal Church, at Hyde Park, which was laid on Friday by Bishop Howe, was robbed of its PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION DEFINED. POWERFUL SPEECH BY THE PREMIER AT KNOWSL Y -- UTTER REPUDIATION OF THE STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN TREES. DAYS BEFORE-A CLEAR EXPLANATION AND VINDICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE LAND LEAGUE-ME. GLADSTONE'S FAITH IN THE HONESTY, GOOD SENSE AND PATRIOTISM OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE ] LONDON, Oct. 29.-Mr. Gladstone's visit to Knowsiey is thought to foreshadow a closer political alliance between himself and the owner of Knowsiev than has heretofore existed. Itaobject, if you believe the well-informed man whom you meet everywhere, is to settle the terms on which Lord Derby is to enter the Cabinet. As that is, for the present, a matter of pure conjecture, it may be passed by for the present; the more readily as the Another times will operate against Wiss's candidacy. We have always paid a great deal of attention to the claims of locality, what are known as the grand divisions of the State. Wise lives only twenty-two miles from me, just across one county, while Riddicherger lives in another part of the State. Then, too, Riddicherger represents the element from which we wish to obtain recruits, the young Democracy. He himself has always been a strong Democrat, one of the Tenth Legion. He has the strongest personal following of any man in the State. This was shown in the last election. He is a man of ability, and will adorn a seat in the Senate. If Wise is defeated for the Senatorship, he will late his defeat gracefully. He will not suik, but will jump right in and work for thim manfully."

"As soon as the Senatorial fight is finished the Legislature will at once take up and pass the Riddicherger debt bill. This was the Instance of the campaign, and the people have expressed themselves unmistakably in favor of an adjustment of the debt on the basis proposed in the bill. It will probably be made up our minds to pass it by a certain date. The other side can talk on it if they wish. Other changes will probably be made in our minds to pass it by a certain date. The other side can talk on it if they wish. Other changes will probably be made in our minds to pass it by a certain date. The other side can talk on it if they wish. Other changes will probably be made in our minds to pass it by a certain date. The other side can talk on it if they wish. Other changes the Bourbon party will soon become a tining of the past. The younger voters of Virginia are making themselves feit, and it they are encouraged with the probably he made in the capitation tax will be named as soon as possible. As a result of these changes the Bourbon party will soon become a tining of the past. The younger voters of Virginia are making themselves feit, and it they are encouraged will continue to do. They are the liberal progressive element. visit has been signalized by an incident certainly shall not attempt to pursue an artificial distinction by considering each one of them separately. But remembering what I wrote of Mr. Chamberlain's rectly he is repudiated by his chief; and then indicate the substantive declarations by which Mr. Gladstone affirms his present purpose with respect

> The very first point Mr. Gladstone dealt with was the statement that the Land Act was the ofispring of the Land League. To deal with it directly as the statement of Mr. Chamberlain would have been impossible, for Mr. Chamberlain remains a Cabinet Minister, and English political etiquette does not allow one member of a Government-not even its chief-openly to censure or disown another. But plenty of other people have said the same thing. It had been said the day before in Dublin, with the addition that it had been avowed by the Government. The Dublin orator was plainly disposed to regard Mr. Chamberlain, with his peculiar views about Coercion and the League, as the mouthpiece of the Ministry. Not so Mr. Gladstone. He and he alone can speak with authority for the Government of which he is the head, and he seized the occasion which this Dublin patriot offered him to emphasize his own position. Declining to discuss formally the main question whether the Land Act was or was not the offspring of the Land League, he declared plumply that, true or not, no such avowal had been made by the Government. "It was my duty," declared Mr. Gladstone, "on the part of the Government to introduce the Land Act, and in doing so I said expresly, in the most formal manner, that what Parliament had to do was to look, not at the agitation prevailing in the country, or the demands put forward under cover of that agitation, but at the actual relations of landlord and tenant, etc., etc." Quite so. Mr. Gladstone's withers are unwrung.

If Mr. Chamberlain was not very generally mis understood, he did mean to say at Liverpool, three days before, the very thing Mr. Gladstone repudiates with so much energy. He said this, for example: "The original objects of the League were legal, were even praiseworthy. To stifle agitation at such a time would have been to prevent reform; would have been also to bring ruin to thousands and tens of thousands of innocent people who are now protected by the Land Act " What does that mean if it does not mean that the Act was the result of the agitation? A man who says that to stifle agitation would have been to prevent reform can only be understood to mean that the reform would not have been effected without continuing agitation. To say that the reform was the offspring of the agitation-in other words, that the Land Act was the offspring of the League, which alone carried on the agitation-is only a more rhetorical expression of the same idea. There are other not less significant phrases in Mr. Chamberlain's speech, but I need not quote them. It is sufficiently clear that when Mr. Gladstone said no such avowal bad been made by the Government, he desired it to be understood that Mr. Chamberlain is not the Government. In plain English, he threw over his colleague. He inflicted upon him a public censure under which a sensitive nature might have been led to resign. But Mr. Chamberlain showed in the beginning of the year that the word resignation is one which he prefers to interpret in its Christiau rather than its official sense. This is a matter which mainly concerns Mr.

But what about Mr. Chamberlain?

Chamberlain. What Mr. Gladstone has to say on the Irish question generally concerns not only Mr. Chamberlain but the rest of the Empire. It is a vigorous and perfectly clear annunciation of Mr. Gladstone's views as to the condition of things in Ireland, and of the principles on which he means to deal with them. Here also the contrast between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain is a striking one. Mr. Chamberlain devotes half his harangue to an expression of the horror with which he regards coercion in the abstract, or except under pressure of an irresistible necessity. Nothing could be less timely with reference to the public interest, or, I suppose, more essential to Mr. Chamberlain personally with reference to his more radical supporters. Mr. Gladstone prefers giving his attention o facts; and lets pet theories and personal reputations take care of themselves. Nover before, not even at Leeds, has he spoken so boldly. He is "unmuz/led" once more. He has made up his mind with reference to the Parnellite tyranny over Ireland as he made it up with reference to the Beacons field delusion that prevailed so long in England. He dispelled the latter by sheer force of individual and intellectual energy. The former he has broken in pieces by the power of the Executive Govern ment, but he is not content with a triumph of physical force, or the vindication of the law by the armed forces of the law. He wants not only to coerce but to convince.

That, if I am able to form a right judgment of Mr. Gladstone, was the chief reason for his speaking at the time and place he did. He desired both Ireland and England to understand precisely why he has arrested Mr. Parnell and stamped out the League. That he is at war with the Irish Nation he utterly disbelieves and denies. He protests against the notion that the Irish Nation as a nation is in favor of plunder and disorder. It is a "calumny" upon the Irish to say so. "We believe," exclaims Mr. Glads one in one of his fine bursts, " we are at issue with an organized attempt to override the free will and judgment of the Irish Nation. The question presented to us is whether Ireland is to be governed under laws made by a free and chosen Parliament, or whether it is to be governed under laws known to nobody, written nowhere except in the brains of a few individuals, and enforced by an illegal, arbitrary, self-appointed association." It is a question, adds he, between law and chaos. The Government